

COLUMBIA.

Sunday Morning, March 8, 1868.

The European Conscriptions.

It is stated by the London *Times*, that three days after the new French army bill became a law, Marshal Niel ordered the census to be taken of those youths who had been exempted from military service in 1864, '65 and '66, but who will now be called upon to enter the national guard mobile. It is added that, four days later, again the bill fixing the contingent for 1868 at 100,000 conscripts, was laid before the legislative body, creating a painful sensation among the peasantry and the poorer working classes, who are not able to buy substitutes. The condition of affairs in Germany is said to be scarcely less deplorable. The laborious and productive classes of both countries are being dragged from the cultivation of the soil to rend and devour each other in quarrels in which they have no interest, and feel no interest, whilst women are seen at work in the fields and highways, supplying their places. We boast a great deal of the civilization and of the progress of popular ideas in the nineteenth century, but such facts as these afford a poor illustration of it. Would we feel much inclined to felicitate ourselves upon the progress of the physical world from chaos to stability and safety, if earthquakes, floods and volcanic eruptions were of such frequent occurrence, that it would require nearly a million of men in every nation to provide safeguards against the danger, notwithstanding which they should periodically break forth, and, in every generation, sweep off multitudes of the human race? Yet this is a precise analogy of the condition of the political world of Europe. A few rival sovereigns stand with their swords at their sides and subservient legislative chambers at their feet, and at a word the great masses of the working, industrious people, in the flower of their youth, are seized upon and appropriated as food for powder. If the people of this country would save themselves and their children from those horrors which follow the concentration of all authority in a few hands, how should they struggle to save the free institutions of the United States from the subversion with which they are now threatened.

THE RESULT OF THE STRIKE.—The strike among the colored stevedores has ceased to be a sensation, and in fact it has virtually come to an end by a compromise, but it has had one beneficial and, we hope, permanent result, which was not calculated upon by the insubordinate negroes. It has brought white labor into competition with negro labor in this particular line of work, and the competition once begun, the blackamoors are likely to be pushed out of the way. The gang of white men, some twenty-five in number, that we mentioned as at work on the ship *Missouri* some days ago, still find employment in the same line, and do their duty well. Another gang is, we learn, about to be formed by two young men well acquainted in the city, who are mechanics, out of employment, and have been employed recently in the phosphate diggings on the Ashpoo. They say that they have already seventy men enrolled, to form a sort of co-operative labor society, to make contracts for loading vessels and share the profits between them. This is the right spirit, and if the society is properly organized, and a man elected to act as boss stevedore, who understands the business, they will, no doubt, get employment and make money.

[*Charleston Mercury.*]

A paper, describing a large farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds the following: "The surrounding country is most beautiful; also two wagons and a yoke of steers."

Why is kissing a girl like eating soup with a fork? Because you can't get enough.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage on account of color.

Maine gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

New Hampshire admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

Vermont gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old who has resided one year in the State.

Massachusetts admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name.

Rhode Island gives the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth \$134, or renting \$7 per year; and to every native male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid \$1 tax or done militia service within the year.

Connecticut gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men (if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote, 60,706; majority against, 6,272—in a State that in April of the same year gave a radical majority of 11,035.

New York—every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the County, and thirty days in the District. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year a freeholder worth \$250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax.

New Jersey—"every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the County, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from being witnesses.

Pennsylvania—every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the District.

Ohio—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867 with the following result: for, 216,987; against, 225,340; majority against, 38,353.

Wisconsin admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by act of Congress and civilized persons of Indian descent; but the amendment to State Constitution to strike out the word "white," was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,059 majority.

Minnesota—the same as Wisconsin with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District Court to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1865, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,000 majority, and again in 1867 by 1,298 majority.

Oregon—every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

Indiana—every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in the State, but "no negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

Michigan—every white male citizen of full age, and to every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

Missouri—the Constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

Illinois—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

Kansas—every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State. The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 29,904, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

California—every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretaro), of full age; no Chinaman, negro or mulatto can vote.

Nevada—law similar to that of Oregon.

"The Thirty-four Counties designated as West Virginia" do not permit negroes to vote. Congress passed a bill enfranchising negroes in

District of Columbia, December 14, 1866, in Senate, 32 yeas, 13 nays; in House, 126 yeas, 45 nays; President Johnson vetoed bill January 7, 1867; same day Senate repassed the bill, yeas 29, nays 10, and the House by 113 yeas to 38 nays, when the bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House, passed a bill that "there shall be no denial of the election franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law"—to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute, that there should be no denial of the elective franchise "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The bill was passed by 24 yeas to 8 nays, and in the House, same day, yeas 104 and nays 38. This bill became a law by failure of the President to sign the bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.

Reports from all parts of Italy, leave no doubt that that country is in great danger of the outbreak of civil war. The expelled princes, and in particular the ex-King of Naples, have of late been very active in preparing insurrections in favor of their restoration. The ex-King of Naples has even re-appointed his entire cabinet. Cardinal Antonelli, ordinarily noted for his reserve, has been heard to express his conviction that Napoleon has lost all sympathy with Italian unity; that there will soon be a war between Italy and France, and that this war will result in the re-establishment of the expelled princes and the union of the several Italian States into an Italian Confederation. The adherents of these re-actionary schemes have been greatly encouraged by the indecision of the Italian Government and by the general despondency of nearly all the parties represented in the Italian Parliament.—*New York Tribune.*

"Billy," asked a Sunday school teacher, "what did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" "I dunno, but I guess they dried themselves."

BACON.

JUST received 10 hogsheads prime O. R. SIDES. For sale low at March 8 2 D. C. PEIXOTTO & SON.

NOTICE.

CONSUMERS OF GAS will please attend to the payment of their bills, for the month of February, without delay. JACOB LEVIN, Secretary Gas Company. March 8 3

PATAPSCO GUANO.

THE most reliable FERTILIZER, a few barrels remaining on hand, and will be disposed of at a reduced price to close it out. Apply at my Auction Room, corner Plain and Assembly streets. March 8 3 JACOB LEVIN.

Desirable Family Residence.

THE above is situated on the corner of Sumner and Lady streets—known as the Gracey House—with every convenience for a family. To a reliable tenant, terms will be moderate. Apply at my Auction Room, Corner Plain and Assembly streets. March 8 JACOB LEVIN.

\$100 Reward--Horses Stolen.

STOLEN from the subscribers, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 4th of March, two HORSES, one a chestnut sorrel, 16 hands high, heavy body, pacing horse, moves with his tail to the left; about seven years old. The other a black horse, seven years old, 16 hands high, heavy mane and tail, slim body, rapid pacer. Fifty dollars reward will be given for the recovery of each of these horses.

JACOB B. BEDENBAUGH, ANDREW BEDENBAUGH, Frog Level, Newberry Dist., S. C. March 8 3
Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel copy three times, and send bill to Herald office, Newberry, S. C.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

THIS is to give notice that a petition has been filed in the District Court of the United States, by LEWIS CARR, of Columbia, South Carolina, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1868, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act; and that the 23d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, before W. J. Clawson, one of the Registers of Bankruptcy of said court, at Yorkville, South Carolina, when and where you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

J. P. M. EPPING, United States Marshal, as Messenger. By S. W. CLAWSON, March 8 3-8 15 21 Deputy Messenger.

Local Items.

Prof. Sargent will give an entertainment to-morrow evening, at Calisthenic Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies' Industrial Association. We bespeak a full house for this truly benevolent object.

Passengers going through Augusta will, hereafter, be saved the inconvenience of omnibus transfer between the depots in that city, as the Augusta papers announce that, on and after Monday next, the passenger trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run direct to the depot of the Georgia road.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shaud, rector, 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. E. Boggs, pastor, 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. St. Peter's Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Washington Street Chapel—Rev. Wm. Martin, 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

Union Street Church—Rev. S. H. Browne, 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m.

Lutheran Lecture Room—Rev. A. R. Rade, 10½ a. m.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10½ a. m.

Christ Church Congregation—Theological Seminary Chapel—Service at 10 a. m.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—These lectures, which were begun at the commencement of the winter, have lost none of their interest. The lecture by Professor Rivers, on Thursday evening last, had great literary merit. His theme was, "The connection of Epic Poems with the history of the times in which they were produced, illustrated from Homer, Virgil, Tasso and Milton." These great Evangelists of the human mind, as they have been styled, were severally presented as types and reflections of the epochs in which they lived, as phases of humanity exhibiting the opinions and condition of their times. A full appreciation of their great epics, therefore, is only to be reached by a knowledge of their historical connections. It is but moderate praise to say that Professor Rivers enforced his views with all that fullness of learning, ripeness of thought and finish of style, for which he is distinguished.

JEWISH FEAST AND FESTIVAL.

Thursday last was the Jewish fast of Esther. To-day the festival of Purim is celebrated. Of both a full and interesting account is given in the Biblical Book of Esther. Esther (Hadassa) was a Persian Queen, of Jewish descent, and wife of King Ahasuerus. Her history, as well as the narrative of the delivery of the Jews by her from a general massacre, is given in the Bible. This massacre was to have taken place throughout the whole Persian Empire, on the 13th of the month Adar. King Ahasuerus, incited by his jealous and vindictive minister Haman, who was incensed by the independent spirit of the Jew Mordecai, resolved upon the death of all the Jews in his dominions, but was turned from his wicked purpose by Esther, who, inspired by Mordecai, saved her nation at the risk of her own life. To commemorate the most miraculous salvation of their people and the destruction of their enemies, Mordecai and Esther introduced the fast of the 13th of Adar—the day of danger. It is solemnly enjoined upon the Jews, wherever they may be, to observe this fast yearly at this date. Power was given the Jews to defend themselves against their enemies, and seventy and five thousand of the latter were destroyed, among them Haman and his ten sons. The festival of Purim, which commemorates the delivery of the Jews from the wrath of Haman, is a season of entertainment and joy, and for sending presents and giving alms to the poor.

FIRE—About 8 o'clock, last evening, the alarm of fire was sounded; caused by the partial burning of an out-house, on the premises of J. H. Wells, Esq., and an unfinished house belonging to one McKenzie, (colored.) The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The firemen were promptly on the spot and rendered valuable assistance.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sundays, from 1½ to 2½ p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 2 p. m., and close at 9 a. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 10½ a. m., closes at 1 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery 5½ p. m., closes at 8 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published this morning for the first time:

M. W. Bythwood—Auction Sales. Jacob Levin—Auction Sale. Jacob Levin—Patapasco Guano, &c. D. C. Peixotto & Son—Bacon. I. O. O. F.—Tribute of Respect. J. B. Bedenbaugh—\$100 Reward. P. M. Epping—In the District Court.

MR. EDITOR: The advertisement of the sale of the lots of Moses Winstock, was sent to your paper by mistake. We will, therefore, thank you to withdraw it, and publish this note in explanation. Respectfully,

FICKLING & POPE.

March 7, 1868.

OBITUARY.

Died in Baltimore, on the morning of the 16th ult., in the twenty-second year of her age, ELIZABETH CARROLL, eldest daughter of Mrs. Alexander Winchester, and wife of Richard J. Manning.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Palmetto Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., held on the evening of the 6th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the *Columbia Phoenix*:

The funeral service, yet fresh in the memory, has thrown the mantle of pall of gloom over this Lodge. The solemnity pervading the entire body, and the sorrow filling every heart, make all feel that one of the pillars of our Order has fallen. As children weep over a departed parent, whose love and devotion are ever present to remind them of the honored dead, so we, as a Lodge, mourn the demise of an Odd Fellow who loved our Order with equal tenderness; who fostered its growth and guarded its welfare with a devotion wavering at no sacrifice and faltering at no discouragement.

Our late brother, Past Grand JOHN STORK, has departed this life. His body reposes in the silent domain of the grave, and his soul has departed to that Lodge presided over by the Great Architect of the Universe, who rewards every son of Adam in accordance with His eternal attributes of justice and love.

Having consigned to the tomb the mortal remains of our departed brother, we would, through respect to his memory, place on record his zeal in disseminating the noble tenets of our Order, and personal devotion to the great principles of Friendship, Love and Truth. This devotion on his part was not restricted to the latter part of his life, but embraced the activity of early years and the vigor and maturity of manhood, extending even to the day of his last sickness. During his long connection with the fraternity, he filled every prominent position that could be conferred by a subordinate Lodge, and was also frequently assigned to offices of responsibility by the Grand Lodge of the State. In all positions, the duties entrusted to him were discharged in a manner that reflected back upon the Order the honors conferred.

Resolved, That by the death of Past Grand John Stork, Palmetto Lodge has lost a zealous and self-sacrificing member, and the Order one of its most brilliant lights—one who exerted all of his energies in promoting the welfare and advancing the interests of Odd Fellowship; and that we will ever consider it a duty and a privilege to revere his memory and to imitate his virtues.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy and condolence with them in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of our late brother, the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days; and a blank page in our record book be inscribed with his name and date of his death.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the family a copy of the above preamble and resolutions.

C. F. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.